

The Independent.

J. W. ROBERTS, Editor.
JOHN W. DAY, Associate Editor.
OSKALOOSA, KANSAS.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1861.

OUR COUNTY ADMINISTRATION.

We are not in the habit of entering complaints or making charges against county officers while in the discharge of their official duties; we have never done so during the ten years of our editorial connection with the press; but we have a few questions to ask.

Is it right for our county officials to give out the public printing so that it must be done elsewhere than in the county?

Is it the policy of a wise administration of affairs that neglects home interests to build up foreign ones?

If the county printing can be done as well here in Oskaloosa as at some point outside of the bounds of Jefferson county, ought it not to be given to the office here in preference to sending it where it will go abroad?

Is it not always preferable to have the printing done where the officers who have the oversight of it can see the proof, and if need be make corrections or amendments, than to send it where such advantages cannot be had without expense?

Now, we are not disposed to find fault; we never wish to do so in any instance unless we feel sure that an intentional wrong has been perpetrated, or a great lack of judgment manifested. Mere errors should always be dealt with in a forbearing spirit, and with that "charity that thinketh no evil;" for we all need to be dealt with in mercy rather than in rigor.

If we rightly understand the matter, the commissioners of this county at a recent sitting, directed that the Tax List be published in the *Gazette*. We think they had no right to dictate to the Treasurer in the matter, but they may have been honest in thinking otherwise; we hope each one of the Board can lay his hand on his heart and say honestly that he was actuated by no selfish consideration, no wish or purpose but a desire to do right. If they can, there is an end of that matter.

But there are a few points connected with the subject of the printing that we wish to speak of, as they are certainly worthy of consideration.

We have, under assurances, as we thought, that our enterprise would be sustained and encouraged by the people and officers of Jefferson county, established the *Independent* office here, at an expense of more than one thousand dollars. We should not have made the investment at the time we did, had we not been led to believe that the patronage of the county would be given to the office, so long as we did the work well and at reasonable prices. We certainly did not expect that the county printing would be sent out of the county, either directly or indirectly, when we could do it as well and as cheaply at home!

We presume the Commissioners did not know that the Tax List would be taken out of the county to be done when they so emphatically requested that it be given to the *Gazette*; and yet such was the fact. We have no quarrel with the *Gazette*; it is the misfortune of the publisher that he has not enough material in his office to do the printing he sought for, and misfortune is not fault. But we think if he had invested a thousand dollars and more in an office on purpose that he might be able to accommodate the county, and then have the printing sent from him out of the county, he would begin to enquire into the expediency and right of such a policy. If there is any work which we cannot do and it can be done at the *Gazette* office, we will be the last to take it from that office and send it to Leno or somewhere else to get it done.

If we have a school in Oskaloosa, and the teacher has gone to much expense to fit up a room and prepare for the education of the youth of our village, will we set the part of wise citizens to send our children away to some other point, and let our school at home languish or die for want of support? Certainly not; it is the interest of every community to build up its own schools, and wise parents will always encourage schools at home, and patronize them, until their children become so advanced as to require something more than can be had at the home school.

Now, in these latter times, newspapers are almost as great a necessity as schools, and no county should be without one, if it is able to support one. It may be said that the *Gazette* is a paper of the county and older than the *Independent*; it may be older in point of issuing the first paper; but our ar-

rangements were all made for the establishment of this office before it had an existence, and we have reason to believe that it was projected out of rivalry, after the fact was known that we designed to start an office in the county. But we will not say that this is the fact. However, we will say that we determined to establish an office that would approximate, if not entirely meet, all the wants of the county, and we did not wish to hasten the work so much as to fall entirely short of the wants we designed to supply. We yet have quite a large amount of printing material ready for shipment, which will add much to the facilities of our Job Office, especially that branch which included large posters; but when we find we cannot do work that our friend of the *Gazette* can do, we will send it to him. We consider this better policy than to draw patronage from him to send from both of us out of the limits of the county.

We wish to do an honorable business and to conduct ourselves personally as gentlemen, and the affairs of our office in such a manner as will recommend it and our efforts to build up home interest to all candid, well-disposed and reflecting citizens. We ask the people of Jefferson county to sustain us in our attempt, so long as we act an honorable part. We ask the officers of the county for their patronage, and for all the public printing that cannot be done elsewhere in the county, or that we can do better than it can be performed within the limits of their jurisdiction outside of our office.

If there is only patronage enough in the county to sustain one office—and we incline to this opinion in these hard times—then let that which is best qualified and has the most ample material, be selected and sustained by a concentration of effort. In attempting to do too much, we may do nothing; and the two offices which we may undertake to keep up will both lack that encouragement and sustenance which is necessary to make a paper valuable, and to give energy, vigor and usefulness to an enterprise of any sort.

We feel sure that the sober, thinking and judicious citizens of the county will coincide with our views. We do not believe that our people wish to neglect the interests of those enterprises, either public or private, which are of substantial worth and utility; and we very much mistake their temper and scope of thought, if they do not wish first of all to take care of home interests. We certainly do not believe they wish to send any printing out of the county, when it can be done as well (or better) and for the same price at home.

We did not design to say so much when we set out; indeed, we only intended to write a paragraph or two; but one thought followed another, and we have perpetrated a leader. The subject is worthy of consideration, and deserves to be treated with candor and wisdom. If our people and officials purpose to invite capital into their midst only to neglect and turn away from it, we fear but little will find its way here.

But we do not intend to find fault. We have spoken of general principles, and endeavored to point out a wider policy than that which looks to mere personal ends. We do not beg for favors; we only ask that a spirit of enterprise may meet a response from the people of the county, and from those who serve them in an official capacity. A printing office ought to be sustained at every county-seat. There is no doubt of this. It is too great a convenience to be dispensed with if it can be supported. Indeed, it is almost a necessity. We have endeavored to fit up one that shall be a credit to Jefferson county, or any county in Kansas, and we expect to add to it, as the needs of the county, public and private, demand. Shall we have your hearty co-operation, fellow-citizens?

If we prove unworthy; if we act dishonestly; if we fail to advocate measures for the development of the county, or prove recreant to our duty as journalists, then dismiss us.

As we said, we have no quarrel with any one. We love peace when it can be had without a sacrifice of principle. We wish also to sustain our office, and desire to use all honorable means to that end. We hope we have said nothing harsh or unkind to any one in these remarks, as we certainly did not design to do so. But if our officers have committed an error, we trust they will see it and amend for the future. If any one connected with the matter has forgotten the "golden rule," may he remember it in all time to come.

If we can incite to emulation in deeds of virtue; if we can lead all with whom we come in contact to high, noble and pure resolves, we shall accomplish our highest ambition. We are not here to "stir up strife;" neither are we here to quietly look upon wrong, if we find it, and "keep silence."

and purposes, on what we believe will best subserve the public good; and we think all our positions will bear investigation, and be found to rest on true principles of justice and philosophy. We earnestly hope this subject will not need allusion to again.

WEATHER ARE WE DRIFTING?

It would seem from a general survey of the aspect of affairs in the nation, that this great Republic, the pride of America and the admiration of the world, is to drift into anarchy. Our government is calculated for peace rather than war, and no provision in the organic or statutory laws provides against the evils of State insurrections. True, the government carries with it the idea and abstract right of perpetuation. But the idea of peace and harmony at home seems to have been the prevailing one with the framers of the constitution, and they did not provide against a contingency which their own true patriotism led them to think would never happen. Or, perhaps more correctly, they did not think of such an occurrence as their children turning traitors to the government, established by the blood, toil and wisdom of their fathers; and not having such a thought, of course they did not provide for a thing they did not for a moment dream of.

Had they lived in this day of demagogues and spoils-hunters, they would have seen some of the corrupting influences which destroy the virtue of good men and make knaves and traitors of bad ones; and their wisdom would then have devised a remedy. With a strong arm like that of Washington or Jackson to strike down treason and disunion, we might hope for stability; but Mr. Buchanan lacked energy, and we fear patriotism also; and he let the golden opportunity pass for "nipping treason in the bud," and now the monster has grown to such huge dimensions that it cannot be slain without bloodshed and civil war. This being the case, the present Executive has been reluctant to strike the blow which shall decide whether we have a self-sustaining government or not.

This putting off the evil day for years past has been the bane of our nation, and we fear will prove its ruin. God rules with people and kingdoms; but He does not assist those who will not help themselves. "All things will work together for good," to those who do right; but have we done right? Have we not rather chosen to follow the lead of partisans whose personal interests led them to "darken counsel" for selfish purposes? or, at best, trusted in the wisdom of men rather than the principles of right, truth and justice?

Evidently we are drifting onto dangerous shoals, and if the good old ship of state is not speedily reined from her perilous condition, she must go to pieces on the rocks. We have so often been deceived in the men entrusted with power that we begin to doubt the ability or intention of any to stand by the government with a single purpose to do right. We do hope, however, that the present administration will be faithful and honest. If not the Union is at an end, and our government "shorn of its strength" and respectability.

As it is, the Border Slave States are an element of weakness in the government, occupying the position they do, which must ultimately turn the scale unfavorably, we fear. They profess to be friends of the Union, and yet demand new guarantees—they are not content with the noble constitution given us by the fathers, and hence clamor for amendments or a re-construction of the Confederacy, threatening at the same time, to go to the Southern Confederacy if their demands are not granted! This is love for the Union "with a vengeance!" If these States would come up boldly to the point and declare their adhesion to the Constitution and laws without the "condition of new guarantees, so long as vested rights were not interfered with, secession would die in sixty days; but while these States occupy a doubtful position, they encourage treason; and the attempt to hold them weakens the hands of the administration.

Our opinion is, that the laws ought to be executed at all points, and where resisted, let those who resist take the consequences.

Very soon there must be something of a decisive character done. The Southern tariff will interfere with the free navigation of the Mississippi river, will aid work against the railroad interests of the Southern States still in the Union, and so operate against the rights and privileges of commerce as to call for action of some sort. Already the papers of Tennessee are complaining, and accusing Mr. Lincoln of inefficiency, and asking if he will protect the Union men in their rights, and stop

this work. If the people of the South need aid, they ought to have it, and any body calls that coercion, let him then go down into Jeff. Davis' dominions and stay there—we have no use for them in the Union.

But there is prospect of civil war in the South itself. The Union and Disunion men there are almost at sword's points now, especially in the case in Virginia, Northern Alabama, Northern Georgia, Southern Tennessee, and Texas. If the Union men anywhere in the Southern States are driven to arms to defend themselves, they must be protected by the federal powers at all hazards.

If decisive measures of policy are not speedily adopted, we fear our drifting will be to inevitable destruction. Already have we lost much of the eyes of other nations, and if we do not demonstrate that we have a government, there will soon be too little of a government left to be worth demonstrating about.

If nothing better can be done, let the fact be made known, Union or Disunion, and the States that declare for Union unite firmly together; those for Disunion go to themselves. But this should be a last resort.

A national convention of all the States would be well enough perhaps, with the understanding that its acts should be submitted to the people for ratification. For our own part, we are for the Union as the fathers made it, "now and forever," if it can be maintained.

Since the above was written, events have occurred that have caused the present administration to adopt a firm and active policy for the maintenance of the government, as will be seen by reference to the telegraphic dispatches.

Latest From Charleston.

Our latest dispatches confirm the worst features of those published in an other column.

Major Anderson unconditionally surrendered Fort Sumter on the 13th inst., and on the 14th left it in possession of the Confederate troops. From some cause not stated the ships at the wharf did not attempt to reinforce him, and his little band of patriots became exhausted from over-exertion.

The news of the surrender of Fort Sumter created profound sensation throughout the Northern States. Volunteers by hundreds, regardless of party, are tendering their services to the President in the maintenance of the Government, the execution of the laws and the defense of the American flag.

It is asserted that Fort Sumter will be retaken, though this may not be attempted.

Special dispatches to the N. Y. Herald state that Major Anderson saluted his flag, formed his command on parade ground, and marched out on the wharf, the drum and fife playing Yankee Doodle during the salutes.

A pile of cartridges burst in one of the casemates, killing two and wounding four. One was buried in the Fort with military honors. The other was to be buried by the Carolinians. The guns on one side of the parapet are entirely dismounted, and others split, and the gun carriage knocked into splinters.

Official advices from Montgomery to the 13th inst., indicate that the Confederate Congress on re-assembling, will at once declare war against the United States.

Senator Douglas assured the President that he was in favor of a firm policy to maintain the Government and defend the Federal Capitol.

President Lincoln has issued his proclamation calling forth the militia of the several States of the Union, to the aggregate number of 75,000. His call is an extra session of both Houses of Congress on the 4th day of July next, to determine upon measures which will protect the public safety and interest demand.

Volunteers by thousands are flocking to the standard of the Union to fight for the supremacy of the Federal authority and the maintenance of the Stars and Stripes.

We have not room for all the dispatches, which would make long columns more of our paper, much of which is repetition, but give the most interesting items contained in them.

General News.

THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

STARTLING NEWS!! HOSTILITIES COMMENCED!!

THE REBELS THE ASSAILANTS!! FORT SUMTER ATTACKED!! FIGHTING BEGAN FRIDAY MORNING!!

A Breach Made in Fort Sumter!!

Yankee Cannon Enter Charleston Harbor. The whole country aroused. Anderson Hoists a Flag of Truce!!

St. Louis, April 13. The following is the correspondence in full between Gen. G. T. Beauregard and L. P. Walker, Secretary of War, which took place before hostilities commenced.

No. 1.—Beauregard to Walker.—An authorized messenger from President Lincoln just informed Gov. Pickens and myself that provisions will be sent to Fort Sumter peacefully, or otherwise by force.

No. 2.—Walker to Beauregard.—If you have no doubt of the authorized character of the agent who communicated to you the intention of the Washington Government to supply Fort Sumter by force, you will at once demand its evacuation, and if this is refused, proceed in such a manner as you may determine to reduce it. Answer.

No. 3.—Beauregard to Walker.—The demand will be made to-morrow, the 11th, at 12 M.

No. 4.—Walker to Beauregard.—Unless there are special reasons connected with your own condition, it is considered proper that you should make the demand at an early hour.

No. 5.—Beauregard to Walker.—The reasons are special for 12 o'clock.

No. 6.—Beauregard to Walker.—The demand was sent at 2 o'clock, and till 6 o'clock allowed to answer.

No. 7.—Walker to Beauregard.—Telegraphic reply of Major Anderson.

No. 8.—Beauregard to Walker.—Major Anderson replies: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication demanding the evacuation of this Fort, and to reply thereto, that it is a demand with which I regret that my sense of honor and my obligations to my Government prevent my compliance.

No. 9.—Walker to Beauregard.—We do not desire needlessly to bombard Fort Sumter. If Major Anderson will state the time at which as indicated by him, he will evacuate, and agree in the meantime he will not use his guns against us unless ours should be employed against Fort Sumter, you are thus to avoid the effusion of blood; if this or its equivalent be refused, reduce the Fort as your judgment decides to be the most practicable.

No. 10.—Beauregard to Walker.—He would not consent. I write to-day: A private dispatch from Charleston says that intercepted dispatches disclose the fact that Mr. Fox, who had been allowed to visit Maj. Anderson, on the pledge that his purpose was pacific, employed the opportunity to devise a plan to supply the Fort by force, and that the plan had been adopted by the Washington Government, and was in progress of execution. A later dispatch from Charleston, dated April 12th, says the batteries from Sullivan's Island, Morris Island, and other points, were opened on Fort Sumter at 6 o'clock this morning.

Fort Sumter has returned the fire, and a brisk cannonading has been kept up. No information has been received from the sea board yet. The military are under arms, and the whole of our population are in the streets, and every available space facing the harbor is filled with anxious spectators. Another dispatch says the firing has continued all day, without intermission.

Two of Fort Sumter's guns have been silenced, and is reported that a breach has been made in the south east wall.

The answer to Gen. Beauregard's demands, by Major Anderson, were that he would surrender when his supplies were expended; that is, if he was not reinforced.

Not a casualty has yet happened to any of the forces of the nineteen batteries in position. Only seven have opened fire on Fort Sumter. The remainder are held in reserve for the expected fleet. Two thousand men reached this city this morning, and embarked for Morris Island and the neighborhood.

The bombardment continues from the floating "Sevens," and other batteries. Sumter continues returning the fire.

It is reported that three war vessels are now off the bar.

A fourth dispatch says the firing has ceased for the night, and will be renewed early in the morning.

Ample arrangements have been made to prevent a reinforcement to-night. The faithful dispatch says the bombardment has recommenced with mortars, and will be kept up all night.

Fifteen or eighteen shots struck the floating battery without effect.

A Regiment of Kentucky Volunteers at Louisville, have been ordered by the War department to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice.

An extra session of the Confederate Congress has been called for April 29th. It is said the expedition to reinforce Sumter was against the advice of Gen. Scott, who urged the evacuation of Sumter and Pickens.

St. Louis, April 13. The regular Charleston dispatches of this morning dated 10:30 state that at intervals of twenty minutes, firing was kept up all night on Fort Sumter.

Major Anderson ceased firing at 6 o'clock in the evening. All night he was engaged in repairing damages and protecting the barbette guns. He commenced to return the fire at 7 o'clock this morning.

Fort Sumter seems to be greatly disabled. The battery on Cumming's Point does Sumter great damage. At 9 o'clock this morning a dense smoke poured out from Sumter. The Federals at day is at half mast, signaling distress.

The shells from Fort Moultrie and the batteries on Morris Island fell into Major Anderson's strongest holds thick and fast, and they can be seen in their course from the Charleston battery.

The cannonading is going on fiercely from all points, from the vessels outside and all along the coast.

The President and Secretary of the Confederate States were surrounded on the night of the 12th, at Montgomery. The Secretary of War was called out, and said that the Confederate flag would soon be waving over Fort Sumter and at the Federal Capitol at Washington, if the independence of the Southern States was not recognized, and hostilities continued.

A Washington dispatch to the New York Tribune says commander Fox commands the vessels which are to lead the expedition into Charleston.

The President received the news calmly, and with a confident feeling that he had done his duty in the matter.

Senator Sherman arrived from Ohio, and reports the Republicans there ready to stand by him to the last.

President Lincoln has directed that Captain Wm. B. St. Johns, 31 Infantry, and Lieut. Abner Sneed, 1st Artillery, cease to be officers of the army.

The regular troops here, have been ordered to proceed to the outskirts of the city, to watch every avenue there, while the volunteers recently mustered, guard the armies and public buildings.

Volunteers are constantly seen riding through the streets.

The war news is received with feelings of deep regret. There is no excitement but the prospect of the future creates a general feeling of depression.

Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, has tendered to the Government the services of the the marine Artillery and one thousand Infantry, and offers to accompany them himself.

The war news from Charleston creates profound sensation in Boston, and throughout the State. The general sentiment is that the Federal Government is right and shall be sustained.

Orders have been received at New York to fit out the frigate *Merrimack* immediately.

It is denied that any portion of the Confederate loan has been offered in New York. The entire amount has been arranged at par within the limits of the Confederacy.

St. Louis, April 13—9 P. M. Reliable private dispatches and regular report say that Major Anderson took down the United States flag and run up a white flag of truce about 1 P. M.

Another dispatch says the garrison at Sumter is on fire and Anderson is trying to put it out, and that two small magazines had exploded.

The first report said the United States vessels were firing on the beach batteries, and another says they lay at anchor outside, and had not fired. It is very probable that the report of Anderson's surrender is true as several breaches had been made in the walls, and his small force must have been greatly fatigued.

About the Legislators. The members and officers of the Legislature are, as heretofore, indebted to a large number of States and countries for their birth-place—we hope for nothing else. Ohio leads the van, for twenty claim that for their native State, and have their claim allowed. The Keystone State comes next and asks to father seventeen Kansans. New York follows quickly after, and carries fourteen names on her list. The Great Mountain Boys easily beat the rest of the Union with three times three. Maine comes next with eight; Connecticut, seven; Virginia and Kentucky, five each; Massachusetts and New Jersey, four each; Maryland, Tennessee, and Indiana, three each; Missouri, N. Hampshire and South Carolina, two each; Scotland, North Carolina, Illinois, Georgia, District of Columbia, Saxony and Prussia, one each.

teen members—a contemptibly small number—ans unmarried or divorced, at any rate single.

We are glad to see that there is one jurist on the Senate list; good thing and uncommon. Four editors figure on the roll, and doctors, farmers and lawyers without number.

Col. Charles Clarkson, who obtained the "pedigree" aforesaid, is, as we learn from the table, a Pennsylvanian—New York—Kentucky—Massachusetts—Republican—merchant.—*Daily Conservative*.

Ordinance No. 6.

An Ordinance to preserve the peace and order of the village of Oskaloosa. Be it ordained by the Mayor and Board of Trustees of the village of Oskaloosa, Kansas: That if any person who is a resident of the village of Oskaloosa, or who is engaged in any business or occupation in the village of Oskaloosa, shall be guilty of any disorderly or disgraceful act, or shall be guilty of any act which is likely to bring the village of Oskaloosa into disrepute, the Mayor or Constable of said village shall promptly arrest such person committing such disorderly or disgraceful act, or such act which is likely to bring the village of Oskaloosa into disrepute, and take him before the Mayor or Constable of said village, and thereupon, upon conviction, of disorderly or disgraceful act, or of disorderly conduct, such person shall be liable to a fine of not less than one dollar, nor more than twenty-five dollars, and said village Constable shall collect such fine, and such money as may be hereafter paid, shall be paid to the Mayor.

Sec. 2. That the trial of such person charged with violating the provisions of this ordinance shall be conducted in like manner as trials of persons charged with violating the laws of the State of Kansas, are conducted before Justices of the Peace.

Sec. 3. That if any citizen of the village of Oskaloosa shall appear before the Mayor or Constable of said village, and complain that any person has been guilty of any of the offenses named in the first section of this ordinance, it shall be the duty of the Mayor or Constable of said village to reduce such complaint to writing, and require such person complaining, to swear to and sign the same, and the Mayor or Constable shall immediately issue a warrant for the arrest of such person, and have him brought before the said Mayor to be dealt with according to Law.

Sec. 4. That in the absence of a Mayor of the village Constable, the Mayor may appoint some suitable person to execute the duties of said village Constable, contemplated by this ordinance.

Sec. 5. All ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. This ordinance to take effect, and be in force from and after its passage.

Passed this Feb. 15th, 1861.
JOHN W. DAY, Mayor.
G. B. CARSON, Sec'y. pro tem.

Ordinance No. 5.

An Ordinance relating to the Collection of Fines. Be it ordained by the Mayor and Board of Trustees of the village of Oskaloosa: That if any person who is a resident of the village of Oskaloosa, or who is engaged in any business or occupation in the village of Oskaloosa, shall be guilty of any offense for which a fine is imposed by any ordinance of said village, it shall be the duty of the village Constable to collect the same with costs of such enforcement, and to deliver such person to the custody of the village.

Sec. 2. That the village Constable shall keep such person in his custody until the fine adjudged by the Mayor and costs shall be paid; and if such person is either unable to pay the said fine or obstinately refuses to do so, it shall be the duty of the village Constable to place such person at work upon the streets in grading, excavating, or improving the same at the rate of one dollar per day and keep such person at work until the amount of his fine and costs shall be discharged.

Sec. 3. All ordinances and parts of ordinances, conflicting with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. This ordinance to take effect, and be in force from and after its passage.

Passed Feb. 15th, 1861.
JOHN W. DAY, Mayor.
G. B. CARSON, Sec'y. pro tem.

OSKALOOSA PRICES CURRENT.

COLLECTED EVERY WEEK BY STEWART & CRANE.

Flour, per 100 lbs.	\$3.75
Corn, per bush.	75
Barley, per bush.	75
Oats, per bush.	75
Wheat, per bush.	1.25
Hay, per ton.	15.00
Straw, per ton.	5.00
Green, per bush.	1.25
Land per acre.	1.75
Butter, per lb.	15
Eggs, per doz.	10
Lard, per lb.	12
Soap, per lb.	10
Shoes, per pair.	1.25
Star Candles, per lb.	25
Tallow, per lb.	15
Iron, per lb.	10
Steel, per lb.	15
Brass, per lb.	20
Copper, per lb.	15
Lead, per lb.	10
Gold, per oz.	150
Silver, per oz.	10
Mercury, per lb.	10
Antimony, per lb.	10
Arsenic, per lb.	10
Strontian, per lb.	10
Barium, per lb.	10
Calcium, per lb.	10
Sodium, per lb.	10
Potassium, per lb.	10
Lithium, per lb.	10
Ammonium, per lb.	10
Magnesium, per lb.	10
Zinc, per lb.	10
Cadmium, per lb.	10
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Barium, per lb.	10
Calcium, per lb.	10
Sodium, per lb.	10
Potassium, per lb.	10
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Antimony, per lb.	10
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